FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,580.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 90.]

Necessity.

Necessity, whom long I deemed my foe,
Thou cold, unsmiling and hard-visaged dame,
Now I no longer see thy face, I know
Thou wert my friend, beyond reproach or blame.
My best achievements, and the fairest flights
Of my winged fancy, were inspired by thee.
Thy stern voice spurred me to the mountain heights
Thy importunings bade me *do* and *be*.
But for thy breath, the spark of living fire
Within me might have smouldered out at length.
But for thy lash, which would not let me tire,
I never would have measured my own strength.
But for thine ofttimes merciless control
Upon my life that nerved me past despair,
I never should have dug deep in my soul
And found the mine of treasures hidden there.
And though we walk divided pathways now,
And I no more may see thee, to the end,
I weave this little chaplet for thy brow,
That other hearts may know, and hail thee friend.
—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox.*

Letter From Japan.

A Japanese School—The Educated Mongolians—What A North Carolinian Caucasian has to say about them.

43 TSUKIJI, TOKIYO, JAPAN, Aug. 30.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In reading the accounts of the closing exercises of the different schools in and around Cumberland, which I have seen in the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER, I have been wondering if your readers would put politics out of their minds for a little while, and would find an account of the closing and graduating exercises of a Japanese school, on this side of the world, interesting.

This school, as many of your readers may not know, is under the control and direction of the "Woman's Board of Foreign Missions," whose headquarters are New York city. The present building, a large two story wooden building for the foreign teachers and for the boarding department, and a similar building near by for the school, were erected about seven years ago by the above board. They support a certain number of scholarships in the school, besides paying the salaries of the foreign teachers. These scholarships—21 in all—are distributed over the churches, or the societies in connection with the churches, of New York State, the New England States, and some of the Western States. One girl is put on a scholarship, and supported during a scholastic course of six and sometimes more years. Often more—and I am sorry to say too often—she marries just as she is through her studies. But as they generally marry christians, and as one object of the school is to make christian homes, we do not complain much. If she does not marry there are students of places for her, both in school and church work.

The demand for our girls, who have received both a secular and christian education, is greater than the supply. Our school averages during the year forty-five; twenty one of these are on the scholarships and receive everything from the school; the rest are supported by friends or parents. Their ages vary from ten to eighteen. They come mostly from the middle classes, although we have a few from the nobility. It is a noticeable fact that our boarders are from the latter class. A scholarship is $5 per month, or $60 per year. The tuition for a self supported girl is $3 50 per month. This is for food and tuition. Perhaps it may seem a very low sum, but you must remember that a native out here can support himself on $3 per month, and a large family on a little more. We put our price low, so as to get as many as possible to help themselves.

The Japanese never educated their daughters until within the last few years, that is, until foreigners began the mission schools for girls; consequently, they need all the encouragement we can give them. Our *curriculum* runs through a course of six years, comprising Japanese, Chinese and English. Half of the day is given to English and the other half to their languages. We begin with Wilson's 1st Reader, and in the highest classes we teach Algebra, Botany, Physiology; History of the United States, History of England, Swinton's Outline History, Astronomy, Rhetoric, &c. We graduated three girls last July in English, and five in Japanese and Chinese. Chinese is more a part of the Japanese language than Latin is of English. A well educated man uses about half Chinese in his conversation. Some of our pastors preach so far above their hearers that sometimes they do not understand them. One of them told me that he often used a Chinese word, then stopped and explained the meaning. To use much Chinese is a sign of learning. A Chinaman and a Japanese can talk together with pencil and paper, but cannot understand a word each other says, because the name of the same character is different in Chinese and Japanese. It is said that the Japanese character is broken down, discarded Chinese character. We foreigners, in attacking this language, must really learn two—the Chinese as well as the Japanese; that is one thing that makes it so hard. Besides, the spoken, the book and the written languages are all different. Then, too, there are three grades in the spoken language: that spoken to a superior, that to an equal and that to an inferior. Fortunately, the Japanese make a great deal of allowance for us when we use a rude word to them, although the greatest mistake that I have made is in using the most polite terms in reference to myself. I have felt my face flush when, in speaking of myself, I have said, "my honorable health is good," or "my honorable self will not condescend to go." I see a smile hover around the mouth of my hearer, and my first impulse is to hide my head in shame. Unless one is talking to the Cooly class, he must always presuppose that he is inferior to the one that he is addressing.

But I told you in the beginning of this letter that I would write about our closing exercises, and I hope you will excuse this digression. Our school closed July 15th, and we have just two months vacation. Nearly all the foreigners in Tokiyo were invited to the concluding exercises, and many in Yokohama, besides crowds of Japanese, to see the young ladies of "Graham Seminary" receive their diplomas. The exercises began at 3 o'clock promptly. Owing to a very rainy day, not near all came, but enough to fill our rooms. The girls did very well; they had been drilled and drilled so much that they went through the programme without a fault. Although Japanese girls may get frightened at such a time, they never show the least timidity. We received many compliments from the guests about the correctness of their pronunciation, etc. I have never known such memories as the Japanese have. After the "feast of reason," the feast, or "gochiso," as we call it, was handed around. The girls had prepared it all themselves—all Japanese food. They made a kind of food called "oshushi;" it contains eight condiments, rice being the principal ingredient; some of the others are lily root, fish, mushrooms, eggs, shell fish, ginger, &c. It is eaten cold, and is considered very good. A large tub of this was prepared, besides tea and Japanese cake of different kinds. It was fun for me to see four or five of the foreign gentlemen standing with their bowl and chopsticks trying so hard to eat.

We have not left a stone unturned to make our school attractive to the natives. We have an ettiquette class, a cooking class, a poetry class, and a sewing class, besides the regular classes of the school. Each of these has a special teacher. The girls are compelled to attend these classes as regularly as they do the others. I wish some of your readers could see a class go through their ettiquette lesson. The exact position of the hands and feet; the extreme slowness of each movement; and the immobility of the features, strikes a newcomer as very funny.

The political wave that is now rolling over the United States reaches us only a little. After the different nominations were cabled over, there was a little excitement. I think the opinion among the Americans out here seems to be very general that Cleveland will be the next President. And as the Democrats can be counted on one hand, this opinion seems to be a little strange.

The papers out here are quite happy over having the Franco Chinese war to talk over. They almost fight over the last dispatches. The eastern papers criticise China very much over her dilatoriness in declaring war with France. Certainly after one nation has battered down the forts of another nation and bombarded two or three of her towns, and killed three or four thousand of her men, they mean something serious, and it is time to declare war. It is said, that China is too poor to go to war, and that she is trying to settle the Tonquin affair peaceably, even though France does knock and kick her about like a foot ball. Japan has taken the stand of neutrality, she only stands off and views at a distance her neighbors' difficulties. What a good thing it would be, if the "pig tails" would give the "parlevous Francais" a good thrashing, which they need to steady their nerves. China certainly has more men than she knows what to do with.

It was reported here about ten days ago, that all the Missionaries were ordered out of China by the Chinese government, that they could not promise to protect any foreigner, if any stayed, it was at their own risk. If the news of the fighting on the coast spreads into the interior, a Chinese mob would make no difference between a Frenchman, an Englishman or an American. It is said, a Chinese mob is the worst mob in the world; they are like fiends let loose. We expected quite a rush of missionaries over here, and were beginning to devise ways and means how to entertain them. We have, however, heard nothing more of the report, so probably it was not true.

At the beginning of summer there were three or four American men-of-war in the Yokohama harbor. They suddenly went over to the Chinese coast, to protect the Americans in case of war. Most of the men-of-war had just arrived in Yokohama, and the officers were making plans to have a gay summer here, dances and hops etc., but after a stay of five days, they were ordered off, much to their disgust and to the disappointment of the Yokohama ladies.

L. A. L.

The True Doctrine.

Many people oppose the repeal of the internal revenue laws, thinking that the loss of revenue would make it necessary to increase the tariff tax. That is to say, they oppose the repeal of taxes on "luxuries." They make a great mistake. Paradoxical as it may seem, the way to increase is at the same time the way to relieve the people of taxation. The loss of the internal revenue would make it necessary for the Government to get revenue from somewhere; and that somewhere is from the tariff; and from the tariff it can be got only by lowering the tax. By way of illustration, the little nickel business may be taken. In 1869, at a duty of only 15 per cent., imports of this article paid a duty of $20,149. That was a duty for revenue. Some persons having discovered valuable deposits which they hoped to develop, the duty was raised in 1871 to 30 per cent., and in 1872 the revenue from imports of this article fell to $7,842. The precise object was to get less revenue by preventing importations. So thoroughly was that object attained, that in 1873 the entire revenue from imports of nickel fell to $767. Here over $19,000 of revenue was deliberately sacrificed.—*Raleigh Register.*

Dr. Grissom's Opinion of York.

Parties and *policies* have no value in my eye save as they may protect not despoil the people; save as they may guide and not mislead in the path of the State's prosperity, and hence I cannot support York.

The Exposition.

Durham, Randolph and Chatham make a Fine Show—The Dust and the Dry Weather.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

RALEIGH, N C. Oct. 13, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—The heat and dust have combined to deter a great many from visiting the Eposition, and yet thousands have daily attended. We have expected and hoped for rain for the past week, and from day to day hope has been deferred and the hearts of those most closely identified with this great display have grown weary with watching. To attempt a description of the immense exhibition would require more time than we can devote to the work, and hence we will content ourself with simply stating that North Carolinians never dreamed that such a grand, complete and extensive exhibition of the products and resources of North Carolina could have been collected and so admirably displayed in the short space of time which has been occupied. The right men were chosen for the work, and whatever of benefit the State may derive from the Exposition will be largely attributable to the unflagging energy and superior intelligence of Messrs. Primrose and Fries.

Durham, Randolph, Chatham and Robeson have elegant exhibits, as have a number of other counties. We mention these because they seem a part of *our* territory, being tributary to Fayetteville. What does Cumberland exhibit? Two gentlemen of enterprise from Fayetteville have fine exhibits; but, as we propose to examine these more carefully with the view of mentioning them in another letter, we will not speak of them at length in this.

WHAT DOES CUMBERLAND EXHIBIT?

This Mr. Editor, is a question that has been repeatedly propounded to your correspondent since the Exposition was opened. Of course, we could answer: *Nothing!* Then, *Why?* was the next question.

We have replied to her friends that she was not able to make an exhibit; that she would this year, as usual, hold her county fair, and that her available means would be expended in making that a success. But was this after all a reasonable excuse? Cumberland fairs are not supported by county funds—not a dollar is appropriated from the public treasury for this object. They are sustained by individual contributions, and Cumberland could have made an exhibit here without withholding a dollar or a pumpkin from her home institution. Mr. Woodward would have shown as fine corn, potatoes and pumpkins, and Messrs. Gainey, McLean, Thames and all the other intelligent and industrious farmers of that section would have displayed their usual fine products. Mr. McKethan could have had a fine buggy here and a fine buggy there, and Mr. Welsh could have had a fine wagon at each place; Mr. Overby and Mr. Whaley could have shown their excellent harness at both places; Parson McLean could have had game cocks here and game cocks there, and the boisterous could have entertained the police at either place. In fact, everything Cumberland possesses and is capable of manufacturing and producing could have been shown here without detracting the least mite from h r annual agricultural exhibit.

H. I.

Dr. Grissom's Opinion of York.

I do not think Dr. York a fit man for the Governor's chair. I do not mean anything personally discourteous to him, for our relations are not in any sense unfriendly, but in my judgment he has not the qualifications for the high office he seeks. Nor do I think that his qualifications or his antecedents are such as to entitle him to the support even of Republicans.

Exports, Imports and the Tariff Reduction of 1883.

Under date of October 1, Mr. Joseph Nimmo, chief of the bureau of statistics, reports the total value of the imports and exports of merchandise at ports of the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1884, at $1,408,211,302, as against $1,547,020,316 during the preceding fiscal year. The value of the exports of domestic merchandise was $724,964,852, as against $804,223,632 the year before; of imports, $667,697,693, as against $723,180,914 in the preceding year. That the sum of $72,815,916, by which the exports of merchandise of both domestic and foreign production exceed the total value of imports, was not a "balance" in our favor, to be settled by an importation of gold and silver, is shown by the fact that the exports of specie amounted to $67,133,383 while the imports amounted to but $37,426,262, the excess of exports of specie being $29,704,121. The so called "balance of trade" was over $100,000,000 "in our favor," which means that we paid that sum for the carriage of our exports in foreign shipping, as interest on investments made by foreigners in this country, &c., getting of course, no return for it in the shape of imported merchandise. Of the total exports $536,315,318 or 73 98 per cent, were the products of agriculture, against $188,649,534 of manufactures. The principal commodities exported were as follows: Raw cotton, $197.015,204; bread and breadstuffs, $162,544,715; provisions, $114,416,547; mineral oils, $47,103,248. The value of dutiable merchandise imported for consumption was $456,295,124, against $493,916,384 in 1883, and the amount of duties collected, $190,281,836, against $210,637,293 in the year 1883, the average rate of duty being 41.702 per cent, as against 42.646 per cent, in 1883 showing a reduction of less than 1 per cent. by the tariff act of 1883.

A MISAPPLICATION OF FUNDS.—The $1,000,000 Republican Campaign fund in Ohio, says the Wilmington *Review*, was badly expended. If it had been used in buying and distributing food to the starving miners of Hocking Valley, Blaine would have carried the State by 25,000 majority.

R. B. Hayes should do the square thing by Blaine in return for all this taffy the latter is giving him. He might contribute a few hens for the next barbecue.—*Utica Observer.*

The Dispersed Abroad

Find it Good to Dwell Together.

[Correspondence of Raleigh Register.]

GODWINSVILLE, DODGE CO., GA., October 6, 1884.— * * * North Carolina is well represented in this county. This place is named after Berry Godwin, Esq., of Lumberton, N. C., was settled by a Robesonian, and the following counties are represented: Cumberland, Robeson, Harnett, Duplin, Pender, Johnston, Columbus and Bladen.

Saw mills and turpentine is the business. Messrs. Powell of Columbus have a large turpentine business 5 miles west. Messrs. Bush & Bro., of Lenoir (I think,) 4 miles south, carry on a large turpentine business, while Messrs. A. Peacock & Co., of Columbus county, do a similar business 5 miles south-east. I am positive there are between 300 and 400 North Carolinians living in this and adjoining counties, while I am told that in Macon there is a colony of Tar Heels. I am on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, operated by the E. T. V. & Ga. R. R. Saw milling and turpentine is the chief business.

Farming here is different from what I've been used to in South Carolina, where I have been living for the past nine years. Lands here could be made to produce from one to one-and-a-half bales of cotton; but in this immediate vicinity farmers do not seem to have much go-ahead-ativeness. Corn and cotton are the chief products. Everything is very high; chickens from 25 to 50 cents, eggs 25 cents per dozen. Provisions are a great deal higher than in South Carolina, from what I see them quoted at in Fayetteville and Robeson papers.

The election for State officers came off October 1. No Rads, all Democrats.

Joe J. H.

OHIO'S ELECTIONS FOR 24 YEARS.—Following are the Republican majorities in Ohio during the past seven Presidential years both in October and November:

1856—Majority,	October,	.....	19,380
1856—	"	November	16,623
1860—	"	October	12,903
1860—	"	November	44,378
1864—	"	October	54,751
1864—	"	November	59,586
1868—	"	October	17 383
1868—	"	November	41,428
1872—	"	October	14 150
1872—	"	November	37,531
1876—	"	October	6 636
1876—	"	November	7,516
1880—	"	October	19,005
1880—	"	November	34,227

This is an average of 20,600 on the seven October elections, and this, it will be seen, is about the October majority of Garfield's year.

Dr. Grissom's Opinion of York.

This is an unusual crisis; and while I am not ambitious to any claim to consistency, save in a love for North Carolina and the interests of *all* her people, *I am especially devoted to the unfortunate afflicted* among whom the best years of my life have been passed, and hence I cannot support York.

THE GROWTH OF WILMINGTON.—Some persons, says President Van Bokkelen in in his annual report to the Chamber of Commerce, are impressed with a belief that the business of Wilmington has deteriorated the past year. Such is the fact with some classes of goods, while the aggregate business has been very close to that of previous years, showing less percentage decline than many other ports, very few being better. Our city gives evidence of improvement by continued building of stores and dwellings and demand for same; also increase of population; such being thirty per cent. during the last decade.

A CHANGE NEEDED.—We are on the downward course. Look at these figures, covering the last nine months. Total failures in the United States in 1882, 5,307; liabilities, $71,162,749. In 1883: failures, 7,358; liabilities, $123,054,356. In 1884: failures, 8,302; liabilities, $195,951,217.

What a tremendous increase, both in the number of failures and in the liabilities! Such is the outcome of Republican policy. Do not the people want a change?

Dr. Grissom's Opinion of York.

I am satisfied from my long familiarity with his public course, that neither the charitable nor educational interests of the State would be safe under such policy as has always characterized his public career.

COL. GREEN'S CANVASS.—Col. Wharton J. Green, our nominee for Congress, spoke here Saturday. There was a large crowd to hear him, and he made an excellent speech. Col. Green is a favorite with the yeomanry of our county, and they will give him 700 majority in November.—*Clinton Caucasian, Oct.* 9.

WHEN BLAINE SPOKE THE TRUTH.—In his stock stump speech in Ohio James G. Blaine repeatedly said; "Anything less than 20,000 majority for the Republican ticket will be useless to us elsewhere." There are occasions when even James G. Blaine can be believed to speak the truth.

STEDMAN'S GREAT CANVASS.—Major Stedman is winning golden opinions all over the State as a vigorous and able canvasser. Scales and Stedman is such another team as Vance and Jarvis. They will carry the State by even a larger majority.—*Clinton Caucasian.*

One objection against Candidate Butler is that if he should be elected President, Congress might order his portrait printed on a postage stamp.—*Newport (R. I.) News.*

Butler wants to fuse with some party; but there does not happen to be any metal that brass will fuse with.—*Philadelphia Call.*

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An examination will convince the public that we are prepared to meet the wants of all classes.

Respectfully,
HENRY R. NOVITZKY.
Oct 1, 1884. 87tf

N. C., Harnett County,

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT—BEFORE THE CLERK.

N. W. Ray and Z. B. Newton, Adm'rs of Archibald McKay *vs.* J. M. Strong, John McKay, Arch'd McKay, M. A. McKay and others, Heirs of Arch'd McKay.

Special Proceeding to make Real Estate Assets.

THIS is a special proceeding by the Administrator of the Estate of Archibald McKay, late of Cumberland County, N. C., to sell his lands to pay his debts, in which the heirs of the said McKay are necessary parties; and it appearing by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Court, that the question involved is one of general or common interest to all of said heirs, and that they are very numerous, and that certain of said heirs hereinafter named and referred to, cannot after due diligence be found within the State; It is on motion ordered, that a notice be published in the Fayetteville OBSERVER, a newspaper published in Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, requiring John M. Strong, John McKay, Archibald McKay, Wm. Rainey and wife Julia, and all the children and heirs of Alex. McKay, deceased; and of Mary Salmon Munn; and of Mary Ann Rowe; and of Elizabeth Shemwell; and of Chloe McCorquodale; and of Henrietta Purcell, and of Sarah Chloe McRorie, the names and residences of whom are unknown; and also any other heirs of the said Archibald McKay, whose names and residences are unknown; to appear at the Court House in Lillington on Tuesday, November 11th, 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M. and answer or demur to the complaint filed in said proceeding; in default of which the petitioners will take a decree directing a sale of the lands of which said Archibald McKay died seized; and that the proceeds of such sale be applied to the payment of his debts; And it is further adjudged that on account of the impracticability of bringing all of said heirs before the Court, that one or more may defend said action for the whole. J. W. ATKINS, Clerk
of Superior Court of Harnett County.
Sept 12, 1884 85-6w

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G. H. HAIGH.
Nov 8, 1883 40tf

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DANIEL McNATT
or R. M. NIMOCKS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 18, 1884. 85tf

1870. 1884.
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J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.
March 26, 1884. 60tf

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April 30, 1884. 65-6m

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Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,
MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."
159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. J. CRANE."
Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN."
Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles. P. BRAGDON."
Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

ANY COTTON OR OTHER PRODUCE

shipped us will receive our prompt attention, and highest prices paid, and prompt returns made.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
HAY STREET.

GEO. A. THOMSON, HEADQUARTERS FOR Family Supplies, General Merchandise, Rock Bottom Prices AND GOOD GOODS, 54 PESRON STREET, Wholesale and Retail PROVISION DEALER.

GEO. A. THOMSON.
Nov 29, 1883. 43tf

Express Steamboat Co. and Steamer Wave.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C
Sept 4, 1884. 83tf

Saw Mill on C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

WE are now ready to fill orders for LUMBER in any quantity, cut from the best of Timber. Orders left with R. M. Nimocks, our Agent, Fayetteville, N. C., will have prompt attention.

DANIEL McNATT & SON.
June 12, 1884. 71tf

Sunnyside Nursery.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS and other Bulbs for Fall planting. Please send in your orders as soon as possible, to be delivered in October.

Tuberoses are blooming. We can furnish bouquets, baskets of cut flowers, &c. Send orders to JAMES M. LAMB, Sunnyside,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept 4, 1884. 67-1y

New York & Wilmington S. S. Co.

For Fayetteville via Wilmington, N. C.

FREIGHT received daily from Boston, Providence and Fall River, at Pier 34 East River, New York.

RATES LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For information apply to
Messrs. WM. P. CLYDE,
Gen'l Agent, No. 3 Broadway, N. Y.
H. C. SMALLBONES, Sup't,
Wilmington, N. C.
Sept 4, 1884 83-3m

WOOL CARDING.

HAVING recently purchased at the North and put in operation in my Merchant Mills a complete set of

Wool Carding Machinery,

I am prepared to give satisfaction to all of my country friends who want such work done.

MY MACHINERY IS FIRST-CLASS,

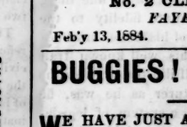
of new design, and turns out work that I KNOW WILL PLEASE.

Prompt attention paid to the wants of customers, and prices reasonable. Send me your work, and I will guarantee satisfaction as to quantity, quality and price.

BEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR WOOL, AND WOOL ROLLS FOR SALE.

JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.



OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. 2-1y

R. S. HUSKE, Attorney at Law

No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars, Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS,

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 11tf

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 23, 1884.

Of course revenue reform must come from other quarters. It cannot come from the representatives of the FAVORED CLASSES, who ask inequality in legislation that there may be unjust inequality in the profits of the varied pursuits of the people.—THOS. A. HENDRICKS, at Indianapolis, Aug. 30.

SOMETHING FOR GOVERNOR BROGDEN TO DIGEST.

Now that Gov. Brogden has been nominated for Congress by the Republican party of this district, after the prominent leaders of that party had declined in advance, we wish to put a few plain questions to him for categorical reply.

The most of these have been put to him on the stump by Col. Green; but to no purpose. Taken in connection with Governor Brogden's pronunciamento against the Republican party on the color line, only two years ago, as reproduced on the 4th page of this issue, they exhibit the candidate of the Negro-Republican party in a most ridiculous attitude.

With respect to his pronunciamento referred to above, the proof is positive that he is the author. It appeared first in the Goldsboro *Messenger*, July 12, 1882, signed "Justice." Col. Green charged him on the stump with being the author and asked him if he was not. This also he declined to answer.

Well, to the questions:

1st. Did you or did you not, as a member of the Legislature, advocate a bill making it a misdemeanor for any negro to sell, or for any white man to buy a chicken or other fowl from a negro?

2nd. Did you or did you not vote for and otherwise advocate what is generally known as the "Shoefner" or Holden militia bill, by which Gov. Holden was authorized to raise troops, arm and munition them out of the State treasury; and under which his minions, Kirk and Burgen, were authorized to arrest good citizens of our State, in utter disregard of time-honored precedent and in violation of established laws?

3rd. Did you or did you not make a two hours' speech (or thereabouts) in support of said infamous and unconstitutional measure?

4th. Were you or were you not commissioned a major-General in said militia organization?

5th. Under the provisions of said Shoefner bill, and like subsidiary acts, was not the writ of *habeas corpus* practically suspended in certain counties of the State, and this birthright of Anglo-Saxon freemen denied to scores of good citizens who were arrested and imprisoned by said Kirk and Burgen?

6th. Did you not sanction and uphold this high-handed outrage upon the rights of the citizens, by voting "not guilty" on Gov. Holden's trial before the high court of impeachment?

7th. Were you not one of the eight senators who so voted on artice 6th, which reads:

"For refusing to obey the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of John Kerr and eighteen other citizens of Caswell county?

8th. Did you not likewise so vote on article 7, which reads:

"For unlawfully recruiting a large body of troops from this State and the State of Tennessee, and in placing in command of them one Kirk and other desperadoes from the State of Tennessee; for unlawfully arresting and imprisoning John Kerr and many other good citizens; for hanging by the neck Wm. Batten and Lucien H. Murray; for thrusting in a loathsome dungeon Josiah Turner and F. A. Wiley; and without lawful authority for making his warrant upon David A. Jenkins, Treasurer of the State, for seventy thousand dollars or more, to pay his unlawful troops."

9th. Were you or were you not, one of the nineteen senators who, according to McLindsay, Republican, (see the Record), assembled in "Littlefield's room at the National hotel in Raleigh, in a drunken revel," and pledged themselves to vote to rescind the resolution appointing a committee to inquire into the well-known frauds of those days, "in which Spelman and Littlefield were involved"?

10th. Were you or were you not one of the eighteen senators who did so vote to repeat the fraud commission on the next or an early subsequent day thereafter?

An early answer to the above queries will greatly oblige many voters of both parties.

COL. STEELE'S GREAT SPEECH.

The Hon. Walter L. Steele addressed the people of Cumberland in the Town Hall yesterday afternoon at 3 P. M. A fine audience listened to his speech of near two hours' duration, and generally accorded to him the palm for the best speech delivered here this campaign.

Whatever may be said of Col. Steele's great ability, whatever may be said of his unusual culture, or of his varied and accurate learning, he is distinguished for no one thing more than for his absolute fidelity to the trusts which the people of his State have bestowed upon him; and this well known trait in his character was well illustrated when he declared that, manufacturer as he was, he would scorn to advocate a system of legislation which would make the plaids his factory turned out fetch one cent more than could be had for them in the open markets of the world.

A report of Col. Steele's speech which would do him justice is not possible. A straightforward man, who despises a hypocrite, he is capable of extraordinary invective and sarcasm. So good a chance as the Republican national platform affords for the exercise of his remarkable powers in this respect, could not be neglected by him; and, taking this unique array of false pretenses and canting hypocrisy as the object of his attack, he gave his hearers a speech entirely out of the beaten path, as convincing as it was refreshing.

All powers of legislation, said Col. Steele, must be found in the Constitution. There was no such thing as an *extra*-Constitutional power, once claimed in this State, which was other than *un*-Constitutional. If any party had once willfully violated the Constitution, upon the plea of great necessity, it stood ready to violate it any moment its interest was served by declaring the necessity urgent. The only party since the foundation of the government which had willfully violated the Constitution was the Republican party. Such was its action in the case of the Reconstruction acts. The only safeguard of the nation was the sterling honesty of the Democratic party.

The office-holder is a trustee. Platforms were valueless if the candidate who professes to represent them is not honest, just and unpurchasable. For the first time in the history of the government, a man who is neither—but who sold his power as Speaker of the House of Representatives to put money in his own pockets, and whose guilt is proved by the testimony of his own party associates—is a candidate for the highest office in the gift of this great people. There are better men in the penitentiary than the author of the Mulligan letters. And such a man the Republican party now seeks to make President of the Republic, and most likely they would succeed, were it not that the damning facts of his guilt were brought to light in the effort of the Grant wing of this corrupt party to secure the party's nomination for their favorite.

Taking up the declaration of the Republican platform that "the largest diversity of industry is most productive of general prosperity," the speaker illustrated the practical outcome of this absurdity by drawing the picture of an island in the South Seas, for example, inhabited by 100 persons, one engaged in raising onions, another wheat, another indian corn, another potatoes, and so on. All went well enough until a yankee from the onion-raising district of Weathersfield, Connecticut, brought a cargo of onions which he could afford to sell for a dollar a bushel less than the raiser of onions on the island had been getting. Thereupon, seeing that his neighbors, following the natural laws of business, would buy the Connecticut onions because they were cheaper, he appeals to them to lay a tax of one dollar on the yankee's onions so that he might continue his own cultivation of them. Very well, replied one of his neighbors, but you must likewise protect potatoes that I raise, for another foreigner has begun to interfere with my business by selling potatoes for less than I have been getting. Now, if the potato-man consumes just as much of the onion-man's onions as the onion-man consumes of his potatoes and the price of each is the same, there is an offset as to those two; and, in turn, each one of the 100 islanders is protected on his special product. What is the result? There can be no intercourse with the world, the general prosperity of the people is hindered, and the island is shut out from the benefits of commerce as was Japan before the days of Commodore Perry and Mr. Dobbin. But, as a matter of fact, the Republican party does not propose to protect every person in the land. Nothing is done for the farmers who compose three-fourths of our population. The protective taxes are all in favor of the manufacturers of the North. And now, since the unnatural stimulus has caused too many to invest in manufactures, there is not only no protection to the manufacturer, but absolute injury, because the tariff prevents his selling his surplus in the markets of the world. So the manufacturer, like himself, and the laborer he employs in his factory in Richmond county, alike suffer from the low prices of the goods they make and upon the price of which his laborers' wages depend. In ten years from now he predicts that the most strenuous advocates of a tariff for revenue only will be the manufacturers of this country, North and South, and the laborers employed by them. Bitter experience will have taught them that the Democratic doctrine, which is simply the doctrine of all sensible business men, "buy where you can buy cheapest and sell where you can sell dearest," is after all the only sensible, just and profitable doctrine. Then may each nation raise and manufacture what God's natural laws intended, and the unnatural system of taxing a hundred men in order that one man may be benefited thereby will be remembered only as a relic of Republican barbarism.

But the Democratic party is conservative and just, and its platform demands a gradual return to the true principles indicated, so that the interests built up upon the faith of the protection policy may adjust themselves, without violence, to the change proposed.

"The Democratic party," says the Republican platform, "has failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus." The Republican party, then, confesses that there has existed and does exist "unnecessary taxation." As the Republican party has had control of the government since 1861, they are responsible for the burden of such taxation; and the folly and hypocrisy of complaining of the Democracy's failure to remove it, is apparent. When Col. Steele was in Congress, Fernando Wood, a Democrat, introduced a bill with this purpose in view, and the Republican leader instantly moved to strike out the enacting clause. And such has been the attitude of the two parties ever since.

The Republican platform demands civil service reform. Who made the reform necessary? The civil service is entirely in the control of the Republican party. It demands the regulation of inter-State commerce, so as to prevent discrimination in Railway charges. Why did that party not sustain the efforts in this direction of Judge Reagan, a Democrat? It declares that the public lands shall be reserved as far as possible for small holdings by actual settlers. This is a deathbed repentance; for they have given to great corporations against the protest of the Democracy nearly all the public lands that were valuable. It demands a free ballot, an honest count, and correct returns. Yet it put the bayonet at the throat of the Southern voter; manipulated the returns in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana; and by overawing the Congress by concentrating the army at Washington, stole the Presidency from the people. "Frailty, thy name is woman." "Effrontry" said the speaker, "*thy* name is MODERN REPUBLICANISM."

But there is one plank in the Republican platform in which there was no hypocrisy. It was the last; and this promised another civil rights bill, such as Mr. Edmunds has prepared to avoid the Supreme Court's decision against the first bill. Let the white men of the South bear this danger in mind, when they go to the polls. God made the Negro's skin black, and the Caucasian's white. No true man of either color wishes his skin changed. The Caucasian has ruled always and will continue to rule. But experience shows that his rule is wise and just to both races.

Drawing a striking picture of the contrast between a nation whose laws make the rich richer and the poor poorer, building side by side palaces and squalid huts, and the happy land of our fathers in which a wise distribution of wealth blessed the people at large; and congratulating the Democracy upon the results of the Ohio and West Virginia elections—the speaker closed his remarkable address.

GEN. SCALES AND MAJ. FINGER AT FAYETTEVILLE.

Last Monday evening, at 6:30, Gen. Scales and Maj. Finger visited Fayetteville, for the purpose of filling their recent appointments in the State canvass, and were met at the depot by the committee having their reception in charge and their welcome, together with very many other of our prominent citizens. Escorted by the Fayetteville Cornet Band, Mr. David F. Wemyss leader, the distinguished guests were conveyed to the Overbaugh House, where fitting entertainment had been prepared for them. After supper a very large audience assembled about the stand erected on Green street, and Gen. Scales was very pleasantly introduced by Capt. N. W. Ray.

Gen. Scales, on account of the recent serious injury which he has received, is obliged to be seated while addressing his audience, but now and then, in the heat of oratory, he rises to his feet and thrills his hearers with his earnestness. General Scales devoted the greater portion of his speech to a discussion of State issues. While he disdained to temporize with the Republican party, he was throughout calm, dignified and moderate. He proved, to the satisfaction of every intelligent man within the sound of his voice, that the Republicans had failed to make good a single promise pledged to the people. His competitor, Dr. York, appealed in his speeches to the prejudices of the negroes and the poor whites, and yet he must stand with his party on the record it has made. Dr. York had been the consistent and unfaltering opponent of the sale of the State's interest in the Western North Carolina R. R.; he opposed the bill in the Legislature to give aid to your own great work of internal improvement, the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. and moved an amendment to give that road the sum of $1 00—and up in Wilkes county he is not known as Tyre York but as "one dollar York." He had opposed the building of the Asylum for the colored insane; he had opposed the establishment of the colored Normal schools, for which the colored people of North Carolina are indebted to the Democratic party—and yet Dr. York and the rest of his ticket bare the effrontery to claim to be the especial friends of this class. He felt that he could appeal to the people of North Carolina on a higher ground than that of mere partisanship—the ground on which every good citizen can stand, irrespective of political affiliation—the inherent love which every true citizen has for a pure and honest administration of the government. Gen. Scales alluded in very graceful and feeling terms to brave Confederate soldiers whom he had met since his arrival here, and in that connection scored Dr. York, his competitor, in the most scathing terms for his action in endeavoring to prevent the granting of limbs by the State to maimed Confederate soldiers.

His review of the two parties in this State was a masterly portrayal of strong contrasts—economy and honesty in the administration of every department of the government on the one hand, and misrule and extravagance under Radical regime—a party made up of 105,000 negroes and a horde of revenue officials and a small following of honest but deluded white men. Such a party, he felt assured, would not again be intrusted with the reins of power in this State, and he ought to distance his competitor at the polls by 20,000 or 25,000 majority. He plainly exposed the trickery to which the Radical leaders have been resorting in their attitude upon the question of civil rights. The Republican party is fully committed to that doctrine, and should not be allowed to evade the responsibility of its acts. At one of his recent appointments, while discussing this matter, his interest was excited by a young woman neatly but cheaply dressed, apparently in respectable but humble circumstances, holding an infant in her arms, who appeared much impressed, and he turned and addressed her particularly, appealing to her to know if she could endure the thought that that lovely child upon her bosom must depend for its education upon mixed schools—could she as a mother ever consent that her child should be forced into social equality with the child of the black man, or be debarred of all opportunities of schooling? And with tears on her cheeks and a sob in her voice, she clasped the child closer, pressed towards the stand, and exclaimed: "Never, sir, never! and any father or husband who would so vote should be spurned and scorned by all good white women!" If the Republicans do not want social equality and the enforcement of the civil rights bill—and we are told every day that the colored people themselves do not desire mixed schools—why do they continue the agitation of the subject? Why is it that McLindsay and other prominent men in the party have made it obligatory on York and the other candidates on that ticket to express themselves? The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, touching the 13th and 14th Amendments, the bill framed by Senator Edmunds—and the past record of the party give us reason for grave fear should they be restored to power. Gen. Scales took occasion, during his address, to speak in high terms of our Representative in Congress, Col. Wharton J. Green; bearing testimony to his ability and fidelity as a public servant, and predicting for him a great victory over his opponent in this district. He made a very stirring appeal, for which he was again and again applauded, to all lovers of good government to stand united, declaring that it was the intention of the Democratic party to protect all classes in their rights and liberties, but reminding the colored people that in this big omnibus, where all could ride with assurance of protection, the white people must hold the reins and guide the vehicle.

In his discussion of national affairs Gen. Scales evinced that thorough acquaintance with the important subjects that he was then presenting to his hearers which a long and honored public career had given him. We could note the deep impression made upon his listeners by his telling exposition of the workings of an oppressive tariff—its pernicious effect upon the interests of the farmer and the poor laboring man—and we regretted that every so-called "protectionist" in Cumberland could not have heard him.

After a graceful introduction by Capt. Ray, who reminded his auditors that nothing was more important to them and theirs than education, and that no one could better speak on that theme than the gentleman he had the honor to introduce, Major Finger, candidate for the position of Superintendent of Public Instruction, arose and concluded the enjoyment of the evening by a very strong address, in which national issues were discussed at length—the iniquities of the Internal Revenue system; the enormous surplus collected beyond the needs of government out of the hard earnings of the people; the high tariff system of taxation and protection—the toll-gate through which all the consumers, and that, too, producers, the bone and sinew of this land, had to pass and to pay tribute as they passed through, on articles of prime necessity, essential to the comfort and even the daily maintenance of their families.

Reverting to matters more closely interesting the people of this State, he made a very strong case of appeal to the people, showing the valid claims of the Democratic party to their confidence and support. Referring to the charges which had been trumpeted so loudly against Col. S. D. Pool, a former Democratic Superintendent of Public Instruction, he conclusively proved that neither the white nor the colored children of the State lost a single cent by the action of Colonel Pool, but that the deficit was made good to the last dollar. Besides, why did not the Republican party act as the Democratic party did under similar circumstances—remove the unworthy official? The falsity of the attitude taken by the Republican press and speakers was fully disproved. Insidious printed charges were scattered broadcast, and were even to be found in our own midst, accusing the Democratic party in Congress with obstructing the passage of the Blair bill, and of thus depriving the children of the land of that large amount in educational aid. In the first place, the Blair bill was not a partisan measure, having its friends and opponents in both parties; but the Republicans had had an opportunity of voting on its passage before the Democrats, and were even more responsible than the latter for all dilatory measures. He reviewed briefly but explicitly the advantages of the present system of county government, the system under which we have lived for many years, a just and beneficent system which commends itself to every fair-minded man. Let the people in their primary meetings decide whom they will recommend to the legislature to fill the position of magistrate, and thus we will enjoy all the substantial benefits of regularly electing them.

At the close of the speaking the large concourse of people dispersed, much pleased with the two candidates for their high and responsible position on the State ticket, and we believe that substantial benefit has been done to the cause of Democracy by the discussion on Monday night.

LET US GIVE ONE DAY TO THE COUNTRY.

Let every true Democrat devote all his energies to the cause of the party—which is the cause of the country—on election day. The great privilege of voting for Governor and President comes but once in four years. The vital interests of all the people are at stake. One day out of 1500 is surely not too much to devote to this supreme occasion.

HURD AND OUTHWAITE OF OHIO.—Frank Hurd will probably contest the election of his Radical opponent. The Money Power bears him a grudge for his anti-protection record, and poured money into his district, determined to make an example of him. But they forgot to look after Outhwaite, who defeated the protectionist Converse for the nomination and Outhwaite is elected by an increased Democratic majority.

WEST VIRGINIA.—The Democratic majority in West Virginia is 5,293, a Democratic gain of 2,100.

ADDRESS TO DEMOCRATS.

The National Committee Accurately Reviews the Situation.

A dispatch from Chicago of the 16th says: The sub-committee of the National Democratic Committee for the Western States, consisting of W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin; M. M. Hamm, of Iowa; A. H. Brown, of Indiana; T. C. Judd, of Illinois; P. H. Kelly, of Minnesota, and Dan. M. Dickinson, of Michigan, met here today in secret session. To night they issue an address to the Democrats of the Northwest. After reviewing the course of the Republican party and the circumstances of the nomination and personal peculiarities of its candidates for President, it proceeds as follows:

"Happily for the future of the nation, the signs of the time are unmistakably favorable to a popular triumph. All preliminary skirmishes of the campaign are now over, and a fair survey of their results affords the highest confidence in the election of the Democratic candidates. No State which was necessary to their success, no State which the managers of their campaign expected to carry, has been lost, while from every State whose electoral vote has been anticipated to be probably Democratic most cheering assurances are received. It has been the manifest plan of the Blaine campaign to concentrate attention upon State elections in Republican States and endeavor to stampede public judgment by success in them as if it were doubtful. Accordingly Maine and Ohio have been made objects of most enormous and concentrated effort. The one is the State of Mr. Blaine's residence, and was allowed to pass unchallenged. He claims Ohio as Garfield's heir, and the State has not given a Democratic vote in a Presidential year for thirty years. The average Republican majority in the October elections in that State during the seven preceding Presidential contests has been 20,495.

"To hold out some portion, about one-half of this majority, in the present year such efforts have been put forth by that party, by every means which the unlimited wealth of monopolists who control it could exert, as have never been known before. The utmost fruit of all their labors is simple possession of a limited proportion of its average majority. The utmost claim that can be made upon the result is that the electoral vote of Ohio will be cast for the Republican nominees. Is it not characteristic audacity to demand that these States should govern all others? From the beginning of the campaign, commencing with the councils of the great Convention at Chicago, the Democratic party has conceded that result as probable and has based no expectations of support from Ohio for its triumph in November, and throughout the country a similar council has prevailed.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

"The result of the October elections clearly demonstrates that the States to which the Convention turned its hopes for success may be relied upon to justify and secure it. That in no Republican State can a Republican vote be held except by the importation of money and foreign aid, the vote of Vermont establishes. Of seven States in which elections have been held since the nomination of the Presidential candidates, four—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia and West Virginia—have been carried by large majorities. The latter, after tremendous efforts by the Blaine Committee and the confident expectation from his presence and alleged influence there, has given a large Democratic gain. In short, the same ratio of Democratic gains which has been shown in these States, even in the Republican States of Vermont and Ohio, over the vote of 1880, carried into other States, insures a large majority to Cleveland and Hendricks in the electoral college.

THE INVASION OF OHIO.

"In Ohio peculiar influences have operated to affect the State election, in many respects different from those which affect the national contest. There also, owing to peculiar circumstances, little or no 'Independent' vote has been cast, while the entire Prohibition vote, which will be cast for St. John in November, was given to the Republican State ticket. The vast change of popular sentiment which has been manifested in Republican ranks in New York, in Indiana, in Michigan, in Wisconsin, in Illinois, and elsewhere has had little counterpart in Ohio. The controversy has been between the old parties on a State ticket representing similar division to that which has existed heretofore. Even under those conditions reports already received justify the belief that the result has been secured only by gravest invasions upon the free expression of sentiment at the ballot-box, through an unscrupulous abuse of the Federal Election law, if not by gross frauds in balloting in the cities of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo and Dayton, especially in the first, where 1,500 men of desperate character, armed with clubs and pistols, and under the leadership of the notorious Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, and John I. Davenport, of New York, were employed to intimidate at the polls and fill the streets with terror, while 72,000 votes were counted in a city of only 380,000 people, and in Cleveland, where many Chinese were illegally naturalized by a Republican court and illegally voted by Republican election judges. It is gratifying that the Irish citizens of Cincinnati have signally disproved the slander of an alleged Irish defection from the old party of their friendship by giving a Democratic gain in their wards, unterrified by negro deputy marshals, and that in the country districts outside of the large cities the Democratic sentiment prevailed."

The address closes with appeal to voters.

Is the Exposition Worth Going to See?

EDITOR OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER:—It has been my good fortune during the present week to spend several days at the State Exposition, and since several persons have asked me the question: Is the Exposition worth going to see? To all these persons I have answered—and to such, if there be any—as may ask this question hereafter, I will answer, unhesitatingly, yes. The people of North Carolina should and do feel a deep interest in the natural resources of the State and their development. Many of us like to talk about this undeveloped wealth of our State, but many of us know very little about this wealth in a practical way. Very few of us attended the Exposition at Atlanta, or that at Boston; very few of us will be able to visit the exposition at New Orleans; very few of us can afford the time and expense necessary to visit the forests, the fields, the quarries of marble, granite and other useful and ornamental stones, or the mines and gem beds in the several and wide-spread sections of the State in which they occur. At our State Exposition, however, at a small expense and in a few days' time, one can see specimens of all these natural products—specimens collected together at great cost and from many different sections of the State.

Thus far, I have not heard that a single person has gone away from the Exposition dissatisfied with his visit. From persons of all classes and professions, high or low, there has been, so far as I have been able to learn, universal commendation. I believe that no single State has ever brought together so varied and extensive an exhibit of its natural resources as have now been brought together within our State—an exhibit of which not only North Carolina but any State might feel justly proud. And any citizen of North Carolina who fails to see and examine this exhibit for himself is himself the loser.

I believe that one of the most important results to follow from the Exposition is the education of the people of the State as to the character and extent of the State's resources, thereby arousing among the people an increased energy and interest. And I do most earnestly wish that every citizen of North Carolina could visit the Exposition where he might see and learn for himself. JOS. A. HOLMES.

University of North Carolina, Oct. 17, 1884

THE LATEST FROM OHIO.—The official vote of Ohio shows a poll of 780,373. In the Presidential election of 1880, the fullest vote ever cast before this election, it was 724,967. The Greenback and Prohibition vote together is 12,417. The Republican vote was 389,624. The Democratic vote was 378,393. The Republican plurality over the Democrats is 11,321. The Republicans fail by 1,125 to have a majority in the State. The Prohibition vote was 9,510. The Greenback vote is 2,937. So the Republicans have no actual majority in the State, but have 11,321 more than the Democrats. In November, 1880, the vote showed 375,048 Republicans. There has been an increase of 14,576 Republicans in four years.

In 1880 there were 340,821 Democrats. There has been an increase in the Democratic vote of 37,482 in the last four years. The net Democratic gain is about 23,000. On that basis New York, Indiana, New Jersey, Connecticut and California are safe for the Democrats.

For the vote in Ohio for 24 years past, see 1st page.

STEAMER BURNED AT NEW BERNE.—The Steamer Defiance of the Clyde line was burned recently to the water's edge at New Berne. Five hundred bales of cotton on board were also destroyed. Loss on cotton is $25,000.

Great Bargains

AT

PEMBERTON'S.

OWING to the short crop and low price of cotton I have MARKED DOWN THE PRICE of my entire stock of Goods. Those in want of bargains, and who want full value of their money, are specially invited to call and examine his stock and prices. He is compelled to have money and will give bargains. Everybody who wants the

BEST AND LATEST STYLES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

can save money by giving him a call.

Ladies' Wraps.

A large lot of beautiful

CLOAKS, ULSTERS, RUSSIAN CIRCULARS, NEW MARKETS, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED JERSEYS in all SIZES and COLORS, at prices to suit anyone who wants to buy.

Ladies' & Children's Shoes.

His stock of Ladies' and Children's Shoes is complete—of all the best makes of the country, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

I will say that my stock of

ALL KINDS OF GOODS,

is the best I have ever offered. I am COMPELLED to SELL THEM to RAISE MONEY, and I MEAN ALL THAT I SAY ABOUT GIVING BARGAINS.

Call and see for yourselves. None need go away without being supplied, if good bargains can induce them to buy.

J. A. PEMBERON.

Oct 16, 1884 89-itf

"QUALITY TELLS THE STORY."

OUR ROASTED COFFEES

are the best. A trial will prove all we say.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Sept 25, 1884 86tf

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

WE have about concluded, after this season, to confine our business *in this department* to taking measures and ordering individual suits. To this end we have made arrangements with two fashionable Broadway Merchant Tailoring establishments and are now prepared to show samples and take measures, and can guarantee a fit.

We will clear out our present stock of Ready-Made Clothing at *reduced prices.*

Call in and select a suit, or let us order one made for you to measure.

Respectfully,

ROSE & LEAK.

Oct 16, 1874 89-4t

TIME TABLE No. 9.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co

To take effect at 5.10, A. M., on Monday, October 20th, 1884.

☞Standard Time—Clock in General Office.☜

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Northern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 1. Mail, Passenger & Freight	
		Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	10 30	
Manchester	13.75	11 20	11 10
Spout Spring	20.1	11 59	11 45
		P. M.	P. M.
*Rock Branch	27.5	12 20	12 20*
Swann's	29.0	12 30	12 26
Jonesboro	34.1	1 13	1 00
Sanford.....(Dinner.)	37.1	2 45	1 23
Egypt	43.5	3 15	3 10
Gulf	46.5	3 35	3 30
Richmond	53.7	4 10	4 05
Ore Hill	58.0	4 35	4 28
Siler	62.6	4 58	4 53
Staley	70.0	5 33	5 28
Liberty	74.4	6 00	5 51
Julian	81.5	6 41	6 35
Pleasant Garden	89.6	7 18	7 13
Greensboro	97.6		7 50

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 2. Mail, Passenger & Freight	
		Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Greensboro	0 0	9 40	
Pleasant Garden	8 0	10 17	10 12
Julian	16.10	10 54	10 49
Liberty	23.2	11 35	11 28
Staley	27.6	11 58	11 53
		P. M.	P. M.
Siler	35.0	12 33	12 28
Ore Hill	39.6	12 58	12 51
Richmond	43.9	1 20	1 15
Gulf	51.1	2 00	1 54
Egypt	54.1	2 15	2 12
Sanford.....(Dinner.)	60.5	3 10	2 40
Jonesboro	63.5	3 35	3 22
Swann's	68.6	4 03	4 00
*Rock Branch	70.1	4 09	*4 09
Spout Spring	77.5	4 54	4 49
Manchester	83.85	5 30	5 20
Fayetteville...(Supper.)	97.6		6 10

Southern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 3. Mail, Passenger & Freight	
		Leave.	Arrive
		P. M.	P. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	7 15	
Rockfish	7 2	7 51	7 43
McNatt's	14.0	8 23	8 18
Lumber Bridge	16.5	8 48	8 38
Shandon	21 1	9 15	9 06
Red Springs	24.6	9 40	9 30
Wakulla	28.6	10 08	10 00
Floral College	31.2	10 40	10 30
		A. M.	
Shoe Heel	34.0	12 30	10 52
Stuart	40.1	12 55	12 50
John's	42.1	1 15	1 05
Hasty	44.4	1 35	1 25
McColl	48.5	2 10	1 52
Fatum	51 25		2 22
Bennettsville	57.25		

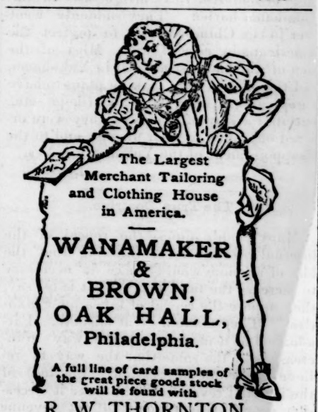
STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 4. Mail, Passenger & Freight	
		Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Bennettsville	0.0		
Fatum	6.0	3 00	
McColl	8.75	3 25	3 12
Hasty	12.85	3 52	3 42
John's	15.15	4 12	4 02
Stuart	17.15	4 32	4 22
Shoe Heel	21.25	5 10	4 52
Floral College	24.5	5 32	5 22
Wakulla	28.65	5 55	5 52
Red Springs	32.65	6 25	6 15
Shandon	36.15	6 51	6 41
Lumber Bridge	40.75	7 19	7 09
McNatt's	43.25	7 40	7 35
Rockfish	50.05	8 15	8 07
Fayetteville.(Breakfast)	57.25		8 40

*Flag Stations.

Regular train will not run below Shoe Heel before October 25th.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Sup't.

Oct 23, 1884. 90-tf



R. W. THORNTON,

SALES AGENT,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct 23, 1884 90-6t

STANDARD BIOGRAPHIES. BLAINE and LOGAN. { Just Ready.

712 Royal octavo pages; 67 full-page Illustrations.

TILDEN, CLEVELAND & HENDRICKS

774 Royal octavo pages; 35 full-page Illustrations.

Best Terms ever offered to Agents. Outfit Free, and all Freight Paid.

Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., New York or Chicago.

Oct 16, 1884. 89-1y

NOTICE!

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Mrs. Mary E. Pemberton, on the 16th of August, 1884, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the said Mary E Pemberton, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

A. A. McKETHAN, Executor.

Oct 9, 1884. 88-4t

Headquarters

FOR

CLOTHING.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE BEING PUT UPON ONE'S METAL IN COMMERCIAL LIFE, IT HELPS BOTH BUYER AND SELLER.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY

HAS AN OLD REPUTATION TO SUSTAIN AS

The Leading Clothier of Fayetteville,

and he is prepared to sustain it and to

SURPASS HIS FORMER EFFORTS.

HIS STOCK OF

GENTLEMEN'S,

YOUTH'S,

BOY'S and

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

is immense! unsurpassed! and complete

His specialty is the

London Cut and Finish.

Ladies are invited to inspect his children's wear, and no obligation to purchase will be incurred thereby.

The money will be refunded for goods which do not prove satisfactory.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Sept 25, 1884 86tf

NEW FALL OPENING

AT

Pemberton's New Store.

J. A. PEMBERTON

HAS just returned from the Grand Openings in the Northern Markets of all the

NEW FALL STYLES,

and is now prepared to please the most fastidious in every thing that is beautiful and attractive.

Dress Goods,

His stock of Dress Goods embraces all the latest styles SILKS, SATINS, PLAIN and BROCADE VELVETS in all shades; FLANNEL SUITINGS, CASHMERES, DRAP D'ALMA, OTTOMAN and MYOSITIS CLOTHS, a beautiful and new fabric.

Embroideries.

A great variety of Ladies' Ready made Underwear. Embroidered Skirts, Chemises, Night Robes, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Misses' Fall and Winter Cloaks and Wraps.

In this line he will say without fear of contradiction that his assortment surpasses any display ever off red in this city, and assures his friends they will have no excuse to send North for anything in this line this season.

Call and examine his beautiful

RUSSIAN CIRCULARS AND NEWMARKETS,

&c. &c. &c.

Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

In this line he offers the BEST MAKES of the country, and warrants their STYLE and DURABILITY to surpass Zeigler's.

House-Furnishing Goods.

BRUSSELS, INGRAIN and 3 ply CARPETINGS in great variety; VELVET RUGS, FLOOR and TABLE OIL CLOTHS; NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS—some very beautiful.

Ready-Made Clothing.

He offers this season the finest stock of

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS,

ever displayed in this market, which were bought at greatly reduced prices. Great bargains will be offered in this department.

A cordial invitation is extended to his friends and the public generally to call and see his beautiful and well lighted NEW STORE; a welcome and polite attention will always be given whether you make purchases or not.

Give us a call.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

Sept. 30, 1884. 87-tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

TURNIP SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP

TURNIP SEED,

a full assortment for sale by

HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.

To Merchants and others in Want of Scales.

I HAVE a full stock on hand of FAIRBANKS SCALES and other makes which I will sell at factory prices and will divide discount.

WALTER WATSON.

Feb'y 6, 1884. 53tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 23, 1884.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Jas. S. Morrison—Time Table No. 9.
Geo. Brandt—The Last Chance.
R. W. Thornton—Wanamaker & Brown.
Henry R. Novitzky—Please Take Notice.
R. H. Tomlinson & Co—Second Trip this Fall.
R. L. Williams & Co—General Commission Merchants.

ABOUT TOWN.

Death by the Roadside.—On Monday, Mr. Ollie Royal was found dying by the roadside in Flea Hill township, near Dr. McSwain's. He died shortly afterwards. An inquest was held and the jury found that the deceased came to his death from unknown causes. But it is supposed that he died from congestive fever.

Good Work.—We learn that the three sons of Mr. Josiah Pope, of Black River Township, picked on the 1st day of October 1,108 lbs. of cotton—viz: Josephus picked 412; Hannibal 346; Willy Mars 350. The cotton was picked for Mr. William Wood, who gave the boys a certificate to this effect.

Who can beat this?

Water.—As a proof of the great dryness and consequent scarcity of water in that part of the country some twenty-five or thirty miles west of here, we note that a few days ago a gentleman of our city, who sent his carriage and horses through the country to Raleigh, found considerable difficulty in getting water for his animals at several points along the road where there has always been an ample supply heretofore.

Personal.—Mr. A. D. Wright has returned to the city.

Mr. Pembroke Jones, of Wilmington, is in town.

The many friends of Mr. Ernest Smith are glad to welcome him to his old home, and hope his stay may be a permanent one.

We are glad to be able to report considerable improvement in the condition of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Tomlinson, Sr., both of whom have been quite ill for some time.

Cumberland at the Exposition.—Although Cumberland county is not formally represented at the State Exposition, yet the very fine exhibits made by Col. W. J. Green of the fine wines made from the grapes grown at his now famous "Tokay Vineyard," and the excellent exhibits of Messrs. McMillan Bros. and Mr. Walter Watson of turpentine tools, still's, etc., are of great interest to the many visitors at the Exposition, and are alike creditable to the county and to these enterprising exhibitors.

A Notable Year.—What a season this has been, and promises to be, for Fayetteville! First we were occupied in rejoicing over and gathering in the benefits of our railroad extension. Afterwards and now we are buying heavy stocks for, and selling them to, the new and fine trade coming to our markets. Add to this the excitement of the political year soon to end, only to be followed by our splendid Fair and heavy attendant trade, winding up the year as a grand finale with the joyous festivities and business of Christmas.

Cumberland Fair.—Among the other wonderful attractions to be presented at our County Fair next month, (which by the way is to be the biggest and best ever held in the State), will be on exhibition a large "Incubator or Patent Egg Hatcher," in order to let our people see just how much time the average American hen wastes by remaining two weeks on her nest to accomplish the feat of hatching when only a few hours is necessary. This machine will be made of glass, so that the whole operation can be clearly seen by an admiring and curious public. Jesting aside, this is a wonderful machine and is generally and successfully used by all those who have gone largely into the poultry raising business.

Died—In this town, of diphtheria, on Saturday, the 18th inst., Thomas Leroy, son of D. G. and Emma McMillan, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The funeral services took place Sunday afternoon from the Presbyterian church. It is needless to say how deeply this stricken household is sympathized with in their sore affliction, but to them and to others who mourn the loss of little ones and long for the music of prattling voices and sound of little feet, now forever stilled, we would gently remind, that the Master has need of these little children, and if He gathered the little ones into his arms when on earth, how much more must He delight to take them into His bosom in the dear land above, where we know the little ones have gone.

Farmers in Western North Carolina.—Some of the farmers in western North Carolina have an advantage over our low land friends who have to haul their corn up to their barns from the river bottoms, and call in neighbors to shuck it. The western man places his crib at the foot of the mountain slope some distance below the rich corn fields, and has the ground so graded that all the farmer has to do is to dump a load of corn on this grade, and it rapidly tumbles cribward, the approach gradually narrowing until it reaches an orifice at the crib door just large enough to admit one ear at a time, small end foremost, so the corn goes into the crib and the wind caused by the momentum blows the shucks which are left outside to the right or left, as the case may be.

The Health of Fayetteville.

Incorrect impressions having gained some currency with regard to the health of Fayetteville this fall, we have made inquiry concerning the matter, and are enabled to state upon authority that the health of the town and vicinity is fully as good as in any October for years past.

Contrary to the rumors referred to, we know of no town of its size in America that is freer from epidemics and scourges. There is every natural and artificial reason why such should be the case. The porous character of the soil; the sand-filtered water with which the town is supplied by hydrant, in such contrast with the well-water of the red-clay towns, and which analysis proves to be the purest drunk by any community in North Carolina; the excellent sewer-drainage system of the town, far in advance of that of any other city in the State; its mild winters and temperate summers; the glorious air of the surrounding sand-hills; the lung-balm of the pine odors—all combine to make Fayetteville and the adjacent country one of the most inviting natural sanitariums to invalid travellers; and a permanent habitation for those whose business keeps them in one place at all seasons, more attractive than any we know of in the land.

Distressing Death.—About 8 o'clock Tuesday night the neighbors of Mr. Mike Mims, (who lives near the John H. Hall place at the foot of the hill), were alarmed by terrible screams issuing from his house and in a few moments a person enveloped in flames rushed frantically out of the house. Upon help being given the flames were extinguished, but not until the poor victim, who was found to be Mrs. Mims, was so dreadfully burned that death, which ensued about three o'clock next morning, was a happy release.

It seems that Mrs. Mims was in the act of turning down a kerosene lamp preparatory to retiring, when the lamp exploded, throwing the burning oil all over her night dress and person, and setting her on fire. Her husband, who endeavored to extinguish the flames, was terribly burned on the hands—so much so as to cause fears as to his ever regaining the use of them. Frantic with pain and fright, the poor woman rushed into the air and was at once wrapped in flames. She leaves a little babe about two months old and several large children to mourn the irreparable loss of a mother's love and care.

The funeral services took place yesterday afternoon from her late residence.

Professor Graham and the Graded Schools.—The Hickory *Press* gives an account of the recent address of Superintendent Scarborough in that town which contains some information concerning the graded schools of the State and a richly-deserved commendation of Professor Graham of the Fayetteville school which will interest our readers, as follows:

Hon. J. C. Scarborough, Superintendent of Education, addressed an audience of citizens of Hickory in Shuford's Hall on Friday evening on the subject of Education, and, particularly, Graded Schools. He argued strongly in favor of establishing graded schools in our towns, contending that a great saving in expense per head is effected by them without any sacrifice of efficiency. He cited with approbation the good work accomplished by the twenty-two graded schools already in operation in the State, and called special attention to that in operation at Fayetteville under the superintendence of Alex. Graham, Esq. This school, he said, judged by the pupils prepared by it for the University, was not the inferior of any school in the State. Mr. Graham, who was one of the pioneers in the graded school system in this State, had shown himself equal to the best of the foremost teachers in North Carolina.

On the score of economy Mr. Scarborough made some statements of what had been the annual cost of tuition *per capita* in the graded schools, and put down the average cost at about eight to ten dollars. In Raleigh it had been about eight dollars for nine months' tuition. In Fayetteville it had been about ten dollars for ten months' tuition. In other places nearly the same.

Sundry Observations.

Possum lovers will be glad to know of the abundance this season of this species of game. One of our amateur 'possum hunters gathered in five of the grinning gentry from one tree a few nights ago.

What has become of the enterprising and generous "Young Jockey Club," whose liberal sweep stakes added so much to the interest taken in good races at our Fair some years ago?

The gentleman who was in doubt last week whether it was the fault of his dog, or his gun, or in the way the birds got up, should recollect the old saying: "If at first you don't succeed," &c.

Lots of fine mutton and beef coming to market.

The awnings in front of Messrs. Wm. Jackson and M. Faulk's stores on Hay Street have been pulled down and the stores are being painted. The world moves and Fayetteville improves.

An amusing case of forgetfulness occured near here not long since. Some one sent a bale of cotton to this market and upon inspection it was found he had forgotten to have the cotton ginned and had packed it seed and all

The trade last Saturday reminded one of the flush times before the panic of 73. Lots of people were here and spending money freely.

There seemed to be but one opinion as to Gen. Scales's speech Monday night, and that was, it was plain, practical and to the point. The crowd also liked and appreciated the speech of Maj. Finger.

Let's go to the polls and stay there election day, and not vote and then go hunting as has been the custom with many for the last few years.

Frost at last and plenty of it.

The Railroad south is a treasure, indeed, to us, now that the sand in the river is so deep.

An invariable sign of cold weather: flocks of wild geese flying southward have come duly to hand. several large flocks having passed over us, flying high and rapidly, with faint but distinctly heard "honks".

The new Railroad schedule gives great satisfaction.

Quite a crowd of ladies and gentlemen from this place visited the State Exposition yesterday.

All signs fail in a dry time.

Quite a number of ladies were on the hotel balconies listening to Gen. Scales's speech.

One of our Scotch farmer friends said Monday night, "that Gen. Scales was a typical North Carolinian; sturdy, true and level-headed."

Won't the old town be "painted red," the night after the news of Cleveland and Hendricks' election? Hope our naval stores men will reserve a lot of rosin barrels for the happy occasion.

The Democrats in Robeson.—The Cleveland, Scales and Bennett Club of the Lumber Bridge section in Robeson county had a flag-raising on Saturday, 18th inst., at which a lofty pole was erected and a beautiful banner sent aloft to catch the breeze. At a very early hour in the morning Mr. J. W. Cobb, whose whole heart and soul are in the Democratic cause, commenced to start the echoes and wake the slumbering with his cannon, and during the whole day, at short intervals, the salute was kept up.

After raising the flag at 12:30, Mr. Hector McEachern called the crowd to order, and handsomely introduced Mr. J. H. Myrover, of Cumberland, who made an address of about three-quarters of an hour on National, State and local issues. At the conclusion of the speaking Maj. Little called the Club to order in the Academy, and the routine of business was carried through. It was gratifying to note the deep and earnest interest taken by all assembled in the success of the Democratic ticket, and the indications are that the friends of good government in Robeson county will do their full duty.

On the same day the county canvass commenced at St. Paul's, a large crowd being present to hear the discussion between the candidates.

The Gathering of the "Dispersed Abroad."—The Raleigh *Chronicle* says that Mr. Arthur Winslow of Boston has settled in that city. "Mr. Winslow," says the *Chronicle*, "has been induced to make his home with us by the wonderful display of North Carolina's undeveloped resources made at the Exposition. He comes recommended by such men as Col. Francis A. Walker, Hon. Edward Atkinson, and others. He has a thorough knowledge of the different branches of his business, and those of our people who have work to do in his line will do well to communicate with him. It may not be out of place to remark that although Mr. Winslow is a Bostonite he is a native North Carolinian. *His mother was a Wilmington lady*, and he has family connections who are among some of the best people of that town."

Mr. Arthur Winslow, the gentleman spoken of by the *Chronicle*, is the son of the late Lieut. Frank Winslow, who married Miss Mary Nelson, of this place. Miss Nelson was a daughter of the late Mr. Frank Brown, of Wilmington, and a granddaughter of Duncan MacRae, formerly cashier of the old Bank of the State of North Carolina, and a niece of Maj. D. G. MacRae. Mr. Winslow, we learn, was born in Salem, N. C., where his mother was spending the summer of his birth.

Centenary of American Methodism.—This being the Centenary of organized Methodism in America, by action of the last Annual Conference, the 4th Sunday in October was set apart for the celebration of this event. In obedience thereto, next Sunday Morning's service in Hay Street Methodist Church will be devoted to that purpose.

It is desirable, as far as possible, that every member of that Church, as well as all its friends, be present on that occasion. Let not one absent himself. Remember that it will be *one hundred years* before another such event can occur. Before then every member of the Church, now living, will be in his *grave*.

Services will begin promptly at 11 o'clock.

VOTE THE WHOLE TICKET!

Remember, Democrats of Cumberland, that McQueen and all the ticket must be elected. It can be done. Reports from all the townships indicate that the Democracy is coming into line. Let every man go to the polls. The election of McQueen means financial redemption for Cumberland County. His defeat, probably ruin

From Cedar Creek.

The County Canvass—Troy and Fisher—and Maj. Evans on Education of the Negro.

Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1884.

Mr. Editor:—I guess by this time all the county candidates have buckled on the political armor, and to morrow they start out on the campaign to conquer or they don't know the reason why. Well, I see no reason why there should be any uneasiness felt as to the result, if each and every democrat but properly realizes that the opportune moment has arrived to let the republicans understand for once and all time to come that it will be useless for them ever again to cherish the delusive hope or even think for a minute that the people of North Carolina are going to intrust their interests in hands which have heretofore proven to be so unclean.

By special invitation Mr. W. C. Troy, our candidate for State Senator, addressed the people in the vicinity of Judson's Church at the school house on Friday evening last. Before eight quite a crowd, including a few colored men, had assembled to listen to the speech, and for an hour or more Mr. Troy made a plain, practical exposition of the political issues of the day, in which he explained such of the bad features of the tariff as hurt the interests of the laboring man, at the same time referring to the ruinous system—as at present existing in the State—of chattel mortgages, whereby the farming interest of the State is so badly damaged. He told the people of the many good things done for them by the democratic party, and what it honestly intended to perform in the future, and judging the future by what had been accomplished in the past, there was no reason to doubt the intentions or good purposes held out by the faithful exponents of democracy. He had a word of cheer for each and every county candidate; he knew every body present intended to vote for Fisher; after that he wished every body to vote for McQueen, Murchison, McClelland and the balance of the candidates including, of course, Troy. The men present, and that a considerable number, said they fully intended doing so, and they will.

Henry Fisher was called on for a talk, but stated that there was no use; every one present knew him; they had talked together under every tree and in every fence corner in the neighborhood; hence he would give way for others. Henry has also talked with a good many in his office at the court house, and will continue to do so, when any one may happen to drop in during the next two years; of course it will be impossible for (H)all to come in right after the election, as it is quite a busy time just at that season with every body, but whoever does will be as welcome as the flowers of June.

Major Evans had to speak, though he did not wish to do so, and of course what he said was good and to the point; he is certainly a good worker in the Democratic fold, never idle when he thinks there are breakers ahead threatening the ship in which he is one of the crew. He made some plain remarks to the darkies present, of whom there was not one that he did not well know. He told them that where ignorance existed, crime did also in proportion; that the Democrats were educating their children in the same manner as the whites were being educated, and intended to continue to do so just so long as they did not come demanding too much equality from the white man who was ruling this country now and was going to continue to do so for the future. The Major thinks it costs the taxpayers a great deal less to educate the negro than it does to keep him in the penitentiary. This thought had never occurred to me before, but I do not doubt its plausibility. All present enjoyed the speaking, and you can count on publishing something good from this part of the county for the party. We know how the darkies vote; but the white men will vote, too, and we know the meaning of this. It means victor.

McDavitt.

Murderer Captured.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

Mr. Editor.—Early Monday morning, Willie C. Fields, a citizen of Cedar Creek Township, came into my office and informed me that he had in his employ for some time a negro man calling himself Albert Brown; that some negro women from near Sanford had come down to pick cotton, saw the man and recognized him as Albert Lawrence, who about two years ago had murdered a negro woman and fled. Mr. Fields said the man recognized the women and had absented himself and he thought was endeavoring to make his escape. I issued a warrant deputizing Mr. Fields to arrest him on sight. He took a negro man who knew Albert and went in pursuit and succeeded in arresting Albert Lawrence (as it turned out to be) and brought him to my office late in the evening. When asked to plead as to the charge of murder he was *duly* cautioned by the Court that he was not compelled or required to plead guilty, but after meditating for some time he said he was guilty of the charge; that he killed her accidentally. Upon being questioned he said she was sitting in his lap; that there had been some disagreement about potatoes; when she got up he shot her and dropped his pistol and ran.

K. M. C. W[illiam] O[liver], J. P.

THE SHERIFFALTY.

McQueen Must be Elected.

Mr. Editor:—Reports made by reputable white gentlemen from the different townships of the county are that the Democratic party is fully aroused to a proper sense of duty—a duty due their townships, their county, their State and their country. The best information to be had is that our nominee for Sheriff, Neill McQueen, will lead the county ticket, and a question I am unable to answer is frequently asked, To what extent was his opponent a defaulter when tax collector? Ascertain the facts and publish in your next issue, and oblige your

Countrymen.

The Canvass in Harnett—A Good Start for Troy.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

Johnsonville, Oct 20, 1884.

Mr. Editor:—The Harnett canvass opened here to-day. We had a good time and the people are determined and enthusiastic for the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Troy was with us to day and has made many friends by his practical and strong speech, showing up the advantages of the Democratic administration. Our people are fully alive to the importance of a Democratic victory and will give Troy 300 majority in this county. D. M.

DIED.

Watson—At her home, at Floral College, August 9th, 1884. Fannie C. Watson, second daughter of Major A. Watson.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

If you want quick returns and full prices, on Hides, Furs, Wool, Roots, Butter, etc., etc., send for our Price Current.
Consignments solicited.
R. L. WILLIAMS & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
Office, 169 *William Street*,
New York.
Oct 23, 1884 90-1y

DEBILITY IN ADULTS IS OFTEN CAUSED by worms. The change from childhood to manhood is not sufficient to rid the system of this awful plague. Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will expel them and restore health and a bright complexion.

When this Fierce Election Fight is Over.

When the Presidential contest, now waged so fiercely, ends on Nov. 4th, the public mind, now excited, will take a rest, content that the country is saved—no matter who shall win—but there will be an opportunity to win a fortune of $75,000 by investing in the 174th grand monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, at New Orleans, on Tuesday, Nov. 11th. The particulars can be had of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

Malarial Poison.

Rome, Ga., May 23, 1883.

In 1880 I came from the North to take charge of the gas works in Rome, as superintendent, and after the overflow, which occurred in the spring following, I was very much exposed to malarial poison, and in 1882 found my blood so contaminated with the poison that I was forced to give up business. I was treated by the Rome physicians without relief, they advising me to go North, which I did. The doctors North told me that my only hope was to return to the milder climate, and accordingly I came back to Rome, completely broken down and nearly a skeleton. My trouble finally determined in an abscess of the liver, and nearly every one, (myself included) thought I was doomed to die within a few days. In this condition I was advised by a friend to take Swift's Specific, and I took it just as a drowning man would catch at a straw but as soon as my system got under the influence of the remedy, the abscess came to a point and burst, passing off without pain. In fifteen days after this I was up at my work, and have since enjoyed excellent health.

Every sufferer from malarial poison should take Swift's Specific. C. G. Spencer.
Sup't. Rome Gas Light Co.

Treatise on Blood and Skin diseases mailed free.

The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., W. 23d St., N. Y., and 1205 Chesnut St., Phila.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. Bacon—		North Carolina	35@50
Hog Round,	13@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	14@00	Hides—	
Hams,	16@00	Flint—good	10@11
West. Bulk Meats—		" damaged.	5@7
Sides,	11½@00	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	8½@00	Green,	4@4½
Western Bacon—		Iron—	
Sides,	12½@00	American,	3@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	9@9½	Lard—	
Bagging—	11@11½	North Carolina,	10a12
Beef—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@3½	Leather—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	35@40
Beeswax—	22@24	Sole,	26@28
Butter—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	Molasses—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	Nails—	
Coffee—		10 penny—basis	$2.85
Java,	20@30	Pork—	6½@7
Rio,	10@15	Potatoes—	
Cotton Yarn—	1.00	Sweet,	40@
Cotton Ties	1.25@1.65	Irish, bush	50@75
Chickens—	15@25	Salt—	1.00@0.00
Eggs—	17½@00	Sugars—	
Flour—		Coffee,	6½@8
N. C. Fam.	$4.25@4 35	Granulated,	8@10
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	Sheetings—	7½@00
Fodder—	50@75	Shucks—	50@00
Grain—		Tallow—	5@6
Corn,	75@80	Wool—	16@00
Oats,	40@00	Spirits—	
Rye,	80@00	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Peas,	75@1.00	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
Hay—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	8½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.40
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	24½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	60@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Wilmington, Oct. 21—4 P. M.

Spirits Turpentine—The market was quoted firm at 27½ cents per gallon.

Rosin—The market was quoted dull at 92½ cts. for Strained and 97½ for Good Strained.

Tar—The market was firm at $1.40 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

Crude Turpentine—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.00 for Hard and $1.60 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

Timber—P M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 00.00@12.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 10.00@00.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.09, $0.00@$00.00; Mill Prime, $6.50@7.50; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.00@$1.00—*Wil. Star.*

THE
Last Chance!

The subscriber has positively determined to discontinue the

CLOTHING BUSINESS,

and offers his entire stock of

MEN'S, BOY'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING

AT COST, AND NO MISTAKE!

Parents and Guardians are respectfully invited to call, examine and make their purchases.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

GEO. BRANDT,
Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 South Side Hay St.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct 23, 1884. 90tf

ROSE & LEAK

ARE now ready to greet their many friends and customers in their new and handsome store recently erected on the site of the old one.

They have returned from the northern Cities with a better stock than they ever before carried. In addition to their usual line of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Shoes, Hats, Notions,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS and
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

they would call especial attention to their beautiful line of

DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

The Dress Goods Department contains SILKS, TWO-TONE SATIN SURAHS, "BERBERS" in all shades; FRENCH ARMURES, CASHMERES, HENRIETTAS, &c., &c., &c.

In the Carpet Department will be found beautiful Body Brussels, Tapestries, 3-ply and Extra Super Ingrain Carpetings. Double-faced Smyrna Rugs, Oil Cloths and Mattings.

In the Hat Department will be found an elegant line of the latest styles of Stiff Brim, Nobby and Soft Hats.

In the Shoe Department will be found the best custom work made to their own order.

ROSE & LEAK cannot enumerate all the attractions and novelties to be found in their new store. They simply ask you to call in and see for you selves. In the centre of the store will be found something that cannot fail to interest the men as well as the ladies!

Respectfully,
ROSE & LEAK.
Oct 16, 1883 89-3t

Please Take Notice!

I HAVE added to my already large stock of Clothing a line of sizes for

EXTRA LARGE MEN

who cannot usually find Ready-Made Clothing to fit.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,
McKethan's New Building,
HAY STREET.
Oct 23, 1884. 90-1m

"WE ASK ALL"

Interested in Hides, Furs, Wool, Roots, Feathers, Beeswax, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Dried Fruit, Poultry, Hay and Produce generally to send for our Price Currents. Prompt returns on all Consignments.
Trial shipments solicited.

R. L. WILLIAMS & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
Office, 169 *William Street, New York.*
Oct 23, 1884 90-1y

SECOND TRIP THIS FALL!

My sales this Fall have been so much in excess of my expectations that I was compelled to make a second trip to New York and the other great markets of the North. My stock now is larger than ever before and consists of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Ready-Made Clothing,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, HARDWARE, TINWARE, TOBACCOS, SNUFF, CIGARS, &c., &c.

We have our Mammoth Store at

Nos. 41 and 43 Person Street,

Filled with ALL the DIFFERENT KINDS of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

That heart could wish or desire, and at PRICES SO LOW that ANY ONE need not be without. Our line of

Heavy Groceries

Is COMPLETE, and we now offer special inducements to Country Merchants.
In our up stairs we show a great variety of goods that we offer at WHOLESALE at GREAT BARGAINS. Don't make a trade for ANYTHING without FIRST CALLING ON US, as you will save money by so doing.
A new crossing in front of our store for the Ladies.

R. H TOMLINSON & CO.,
41 and 43 PERSON STREET.
Fayetteville, Oct. 2, 1884. 87 3m

NEW FALL GOODS.

MILLINERY, NOTIONS,

FANCY GOODS, CHILDREN'S HAND-KNIT HOODS, SACQUES, &c.; Ribbons, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Plumes, Tips, Beaver, French and Wool Felt and Straw Hats and Bonnets, Colleretts, Laces, Handkerchiefs, &c.
The best selected stock in the State, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We have added 5 and 10 cent counters of useful articles up stairs.
Grand opening of Millinery and Fancy Goods postponed until the second day after a good rain.
Having experienced Milliners and the best stock in the State, we guarantee satisfaction in that department.

MRS. DYE,
17 HAY STREET.
Oct. 1, 1884. 87tf

Established 50 Years.

GOLDEN YEAR — GOLDEN YEAR

ESTABLISHED — FAYETTEVILLE, N.C. — WARREN PRIOR & SON — THE JEWELERS.

PROGRESS! — IMPROVEMENT!

APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN FAYETTEVILLE FOR THE SALE OF THE

Aurora Watch Company's Watches.
Rockford Watch Company's Watches.
LEROY W. FAIRCHILD'S GOLD PENS.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
Watchmakers, Jewelers and Silversmiths,

AGENTS FOP THE SPENCER OPTICAL COMPANY'S SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

Fayetteville, August 14, 1884. 80tf

McNEILL & CO.

MUSIC STORE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Largest and best appointed Music House in North Carolina. All kinds of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music sold on the most reasonable terms. Can save you from $10 to $18 in the purchase of an Organ, and from $20 to $30 in the purchase of a Piano. Instruments shipped to all parts of the country. Organs of six celebrated makes—Sterling, Clough & Warren, Palace, Lancaster, Burdett and Estey. Pianos—Stieff, Shomacker, Hallet & Cumston and Peek.
Send for Catalogues of Pianos, Organs, Band Instruments, Sheet Music, &c.
Prompt attention paid to correspondents. Address
McNEILL & CO.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
August 14, 1884. 80tf

E. T. McKETHAN,
McKethan Building, Fayetteville, N. C.,
—DEALER IN—
Corn, Oats, Flour, Meal, Rice,
Hominy, Sugar, Coffee, Soap, Starch, etc.
Fayetteville, N. C., July 17, 1884. 76tf

OVERBAUGH HOUSE,
(A. OVERBAUGH, Prop'r,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE liberal patronage of Commercial Agents and Travelers is a sufficient guarantee of its excellent accommodation and good management. It stands among the

First Hotels of the State.

Owned by the proprietor, every effort possible is put forth for the comfort and pleasure of its guests.
Sep 25, 1884 86 2m

FOR BEST QUALITY OF
CANNED GOODS,
call on
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

I Am Receiving Daily
Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.
Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.
Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.
Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store. A. GARRASON.
Feb'y 27, 1884. 56tf

LATEST
IS AMER'S AMERICAN WAFER
BISCUIT,
at
A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

REPUBLICAN FALSE PREDICTIONS.

The Republicans promised the people of America that they should be happy and prosperous under the protective tariff system which they inaugurated when they came into power, and which they have so tenaciously clung to for twenty odd years. They predicted that if the Democrats were allowed to get control of the government their proposed "tariff for revenue only" would cause universal distress and bankruptcy. They predicted that the adoption of the Democratic policy would especially affect manufactures and the other industries, and unsettle business. The Democrats, on the other hand, declared that the inevitable result of a continuance of the Republican policy would be precisely what the Republicans predicted as the result of a change to the Democratic policy.

Well, there has been no change. By fraud; violence; intimidation; corruption; the dissemination of false doctrine by using the people's money therefor; and the adoption of such devices as defeated the Morrison bill in Congress, and, through the treachery of Democratic delegates, came near giving us a protection platform at Chicago, they have succeeded in preventing a change. With what result? Every working man sees that it is precisely what the Democrats predicted. It is aptly described by the able political economist, Mr. David A. Wells, as follows:

"Some party has blundered, and terribly, in respect to our national fiscal and commercial policy. Our idle mills, our unused furnaces, our deserted mines, our unemployed laborers, our recent and almost universal wage reductions, our confessed inability of nearly all artisan industries to continue operations, the demoralization of all business, and our rapidly vanishing mercantile marine are sufficiently abundant testimonials. Whatever others may say and think, I believe that these are the questions which the people ought now to consider, and need to have discussed before them in preference to all others."

WILMINGTON AND FAYETTEVILLE.—In his very interesting report to the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce on Thursday last, President Van Bokkelen gives some information concerning the bar and river improvements on the Cape Fear, and some suggestions concerning the proposed extension of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad from Fayetteville to Wilmington, worthy of note:

"I take pleasure," he says, "in stating that the practicability of obtaining the full depth of twenty feet at low water, twenty-four to twenty-six feet at high water within a moderate space of time, is promising. A channel of eighteen to twenty at high water from Wilmington to the ocean will be opened on or before the first of July next. The next appropriation, if liberal, is expected to complete the project of sixteen feet at low water, twenty to twenty-two feet at high water to full width and depth, after which the project of twenty feet at low water will be commenced."

Again: "The completion of the Cape Fear & and Yadkin Valley Railroad to Greensboro and Shoe Heel gives a connection with Fayetteville, Greensboro and other points on its line. A continuation of this road to Mount Airy and other points in northwestern North Carolina is progressing and will no doubt be extended till it connects with roads leading to the Northwestern States. The present connections with this road via the Carolina Central Railroad to Shoe Heel and steamboats to Fayetteville will not serve the large business that will come to Wilmington upon completion of the contemplated northwestern connections, rendering necessary a direct line from Fayetteville to Wilmington. A survey of such a line has been made recently, showing the distance to be about eighty miles over a line requiring very light grading and but little bridge or trestle work, estimated cost being very small in comparison with other roads.

"The Clinton & Point Caswell Railroad is being graded, and belief in its completion within a reasonable time prevails. The line to Fayetteville passes Point Caswell, and could be used as a connection of the C. & P. C. Railroad with Wilmington. An extension of the C. & P. C. Railroad from Clinton to Raleigh would pass through a very productive country, and form a very advantageous connection with the growing metropolis of our State."

THE COLOR LINE

As Viewed by Gov. Brogden in 1882.

[Raleigh Register.]

If truth and justice would have any effect with the colored people, in causing them to form an unprejudiced opinion, it might be well for them to consider how much they have been mistaken and deceived by many designing men, whom they have regarded as their leaders and best friends. The colored people have been taught to oppose the Democratic party, right or wrong, as a sentiment and not as a principle, without properly considering the error and delusion into which such a blind and reckless course would lead them. The Democratic party are better friends to the colored race than the white Radicals who only use them as tools in elections for political purposes. It seems that the colored voters do not think how often they have voted the Radical ticket, and how little they have been benefited by it. The white Radicals get the turkey and the colored the buzzard every time.

Now, which has done most for the colored people of North Carolina? Of course the Democratic party has done more for the colored people than the Radical party has done, and impartial history will show that this is undeniably true.

It was a Democratic Legislature that infused new life into the free schools in this State, for before they took hold of the free school system it was a mere sham. The Radicals had so squandered the free school funds that there was no money left to support the schools. But when the Democratic party came into power they brought order out of chaos and revived the schools by taxing themselves and their own property, through their representatives, for the support of colored schools the same as white schools.

It was a Democratic Legislature that first furnished State aid to the State colored normal school at Fayetteville, for the education of colored school teachers.

It was a Democratic Legislature that first provided for the erection of a large and commodious colored institute at Raleigh for the free education and support of the colored deaf and dumb and blind, which has been, and will continue to be, if the Democratic party continues to control it, of incalculable benefit to those unfortunate classes of the colored race. It was the first institution of that kind that was ever built in the United States for the separate and exclusive education and support of the colored deaf and dumb and the blind. That noble public charity of the State will stand as a monument to the humanity and generosity of the Democratic party. It is shedding its benign benefits and blessings upon the poor unfortunate colored children of the State. It is supported by liberal appropriations, made by Democratic Legislatures, by taxes upon all the taxable property of the State, and it would be absurd to deny that seven eighths of the money raised by taxation, for support of free schools and all charitable institutions for the colored race, is paid by the Democratic party.

It was a Democratic Legislature that first provided for building a large insane asylum, near Goldsboro, for the support and care of the poor and unfortunate insane of the colored race. A large addition to the Colored Insane Asylum is now being made, to make room for the insane patients who may be carried there for support and medical treatment. This is another charitable institution for the support of the colored insane and another monument to the real and substantial friendship and generosity of the Democratic party of this State to the colored people. The Democrats have shown that they are better friends to the colored race, on account of their misfortunes, than the Republicans of Massachusetts have shown.

The Constitution of North Carolina was amended by the Democratic party in 1875 '76, and it secures the same rights to the white and colored races alike. It excludes no colored man from voting because he cannot read and write, or because he has not paid his taxes. In the Republican State of Massachusetts a colored man is not allowed to vote unless he can read and write, and has paid his taxes. The Constitution and laws of Massachusetts, adopted and enforced by the Republican party, would prevent more than 75,000 poor and unfortunate colored men from exercising the rights of suffrage in North Carolina. Now where is the respectable colored man who would be willing to exchange, if he could, the Constitution and laws of North Carolina for the Constitution and laws of Massachusetts? If there be such a one, he must be influenced by ignorance and prejudice, and not by reason and common sense. In Rhode Island, another Republican State, and that has been so all the time, a colored man is not allowed to vote unless he owns real estate of the assessed cash value of $134,000 at least, and shows his tax receipt for the same year, before he can vote. Would the colored men of North Carolina be willing to exchange, if they could, the Constitution and laws of this State for the Constitution and laws of Rhode Island? Every colored man would say no!

In Pennsylvania, another radical State, the white Republicans do not allow any colored man to hold any office of honor or profit, although there is a large colored population in that State. The city of Philadelphia has been entirely under Republican control for almost twenty years, until the last year or two, and no colored man was ever permitted to hold an office of honor or profit under Republican rule, or even to vote until he had paid his taxes.

The New York *Globe*, a publication devoted to the interests of the colored race, says that "Pennsylvania's colored population of 85,535 is as completely ignored by the politicians as if it did not contain 30,000 colored voters, while the colored population of New York, numbering about 65,000 souls, with a voting force of 25,000, enters no more into the calculation of politicians here than if it was a disfranchised element."

The same may be said with equal truth of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, with a considerable colored population in each, and yet the white Republicans do not allow any colored man to be elected to any office in any of these States. The 500,000 colored people in all the Republican States of the North have no man of their race as a member of Congress, or in any other office of honor or profit.

At the City of Washington the Republicans have full control of all the offices and patronage of the government. They have the President and both Houses of Congress, but the white Republicans do not allow the colored Republicans to hold any office of honor or public trust.

There is only one colored man that holds any office of distinction at Washington, and that is ex-Senator Bruce, formerly of Mississippi. There are more than 10,000 people holding office under the government at Washington alone, and more than 100,000 in the United States; but it is the same case everywhere. The colored Republicans do the voting in elections, and the white Republicans get all the principal offices.

In the 46th Congress, which was the one before the present, the Democrats had a majority in the House of Representatives, and the power to choose whoever they pleased. The Republicans, well knowing that they could not elect a Republican clerk, nominated J. R. Rainey, a colored man from South Carolina. He had been a member of Congress from that State for several years, and was familiar with the duties of the office. He was nominated merely as a joke, but was not elected.

At the organization of the 47th Congress the Republicans had a clear majority, but Rainey was left out, and Edward McPherson, a white Republican from Pennsylvania, was elected clerk. His salary is $4,500 with an additional allowance of $600 for horses and wagons, and large extras besides. There were about 150 appointments at the disposal of the Speaker, Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper of the House, and many of them with salaries ranging from $2,000 to $3,000 a year, and they are only on duty when Congress is in session. All those appointments are now held by white Republicans, except the laborers, the spittoon cleaners, and privy cleaners who are of course colored. The white Republicans get the wheat and the colored the chaff or cheat.

Mr. Blaine says that he knows he will carry at least five Southern States. As Josh Billings says, it would be better for Mr. Blaine to know less than to know so many things that aren't so.—*Chicago Times.*

Whom the Tariff Oppresses.

How Favored Manufacturers are Protected at the Expense of the Masses.

[Baltimore Day.]

We have desired to keep before our readers the injustice and oppression which in divers ways result from the operation of the tariff laws. It would appear only reasonable to expect that under our system of government the people of the country could obtain supplies in the cheapest markets and sell their products where the greatest profits could be realized, but the law of the land leaves no such liberty to American citizens. The protectionists controlling every branch of the government have, in order to increase the profits of certain industries, enacted laws which operate to restrict the people as to the places from which they may obtain goods. They have to this end established a tariff so high that the importation of many kinds of goods is unprofitable and the people are therefore compelled to purchase American goods, the price of which is increased to a point just within that at which the foreign articles could be profitably imported. If such a policy were adopted in order to obtain revenue for the maintainance of the government or to pay the public debt, or for any public purpose, complaints were then groundless; but the high duty partially or entirely prohibits the importation of goods, very little revenue is collected and the only effect of the law is to increase the price of American goods, an increase which inures solely to the benefit of the manufacturer.

It is obvious that to derive the greatest advantage from a protective tariff the favored enterprises must be those which produce articles in constant use by great numbers of persons. Those who promote and establish protection would fail in the attainment of their object if high protective duties were laid only upon articles for which an occasional or limited demand existed. So fully has this condition been recognized that in the tax list will be found almost every article in daily use by our people. It is the neccessaries of life that have been selected as the subjects of legislation which enable the manufacturers to obtain profits that could not otherwise be realized. Sixty per cent. of the customs revenue collected in 1883 were derived from the tax on articles of necessary daily consumption, as follows: Cotton manufactures $13,234,371; earthenware and china, $2,746,489; iron, $8,198,389; steel, $8,392,115; sugar and molasses, $46,172,379; wool and manufactures, $32,320,892; flax and manufactures, $7,584,343; leather and manufactures, $3,770,540; salt, $705,844; tin and manufactures, $5,075,052, aggregating $128,200,414. On many articles in these classes the duty is prohibitive entirely or in part.

Among the articles in universal use included under the above title of wool and manufactures will be found woolen hats, blankets and flannels. The manufacture of woolen hats by the census of 1880 amounts to $8,500,000. Considerable quantities are annually exported and not a single one has been imported, but the duty is from 70 to 90 per cent. Blankets to the value of millions of dollars are annually made and sold in this country and the importation is merely nominal, the revenue collected in 1883 amounting only to $2,485 92, but the duty is from 70 to 90 per cent. The duty on flannels is from 70 to 90 per cent., although only a few were imported of the value of 80 cents per pound and none of less value, the manufacture in this country in 1880 being 70,923,196 yards. That the object of these high rates of duty is solely to affect the price of American goods is thus apparent. The Secretary of the Treasury in his report called attention to the growing surplus in the treasury; the President in his message remarked upon the necessity for the reduction of the same; the people, by their representatives, demanded some relief in this form of taxation, and the act of 1883 was passed as a result of the discussion and agitation. The effect of the act is shown by the official statement of the bureau of statistics to be the reduction of the average per cent. in 1884, a reduction of less than 1 per cent.

Under the act of 1883, now in force, tax on white earthenware china is 40 per cent; common window glass, 1⅜ cents per pound, about 50 per cent; nails, 1¼ cents per pound; steel railway bars, $17 per ton; needles for sewing machines and knitting needles, 35 per cent.; pocket knives and razors, 50 per cent; pins, 30 per cent.; slates, 40 per cent; woodenware, 35 per cent.; unbleached cotton, 4 cents per square yard; colored cotton, 5 cents per square yard; ready made clothing, 40 cents per pound and 35 per cent; books, 25 per cent.; linen goods, 35 per cent. These are but a few articles from the revised list, which taxes almost every article in use. There can be but little hope of relief from taxation so burdensome while those interested in retaining a high tariff remain in control of the government.

Industries so thoroughly developed as those of the United States, with unsurpassed natural advantages and every additional facility furnished by the advancement of art and science, need only to be freed from the shackles of narrow-minded and self-legislation to make the ports of the world the markets for their products.

THE POWERS OF FEDERAL SUPERVISORS.—Revised Statutes of the United States, section 2,029: "The supervisors of election appointed for any county or parish in any Congressional district, at the instance of ten citizens, as provided in section two thousand and eleven, shall have no authority to make arrests, or to perform other duties than to be in the immediate presence of the officers holding the election, and to witness all their proceedings, including the counting of the votes and the making of a return thereof."

The above limits the powers and duties of Federal supervisors.

First. They have no authority to make arrests.

Secondly. They have no authority to perform other duties than to be in the immediate presence of the officers holding the election and to witness all their proceedings.

They have a right to be present and see, and they are not to be interfered with. But they have no authority to do anything else than to be present and see!

The betting men are deserting Blaine since the Ohio and West Va. elections.

Internal Revenue.

The report of the commissioner of internal revenue, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1883, shows the following receipts from the collection districts in North Carolina:

Second district,	$65,319 36
Fouth district,	865,952 10
Fifth district,	988,991 35
Sixth district,	456,864 16
	$2,377,126 97

This is the net amount after deducting expenses. The commissioner, referring to the general condition of the service, says; "In one or two localities there are some things to be corrected in the manner of administration, but these are not of very great moment, and it is thought all cause of complaint will soon disappear. I allude in this manly to the fifth and sixth districts of North Carolina, where some abuses of long standing are, it is hoped, being gradually removed."

The following are reported as "expenditures for the discovery and punishment of fraud," being for detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty violating the internal revenue laws:

Fourth North Carolina (Young,s district)	$988.00
Fifth North Carolina (Everett's district)	691,00
Sixth North Carolina (Cooper's district)	4 548 00
	$6,227 00

The foregoing amount is what was expended by the collectors for the purpose mentioned and does not embrace the amounts expended for like purpose through revenue agents—or the expenses of the courts.

The amount expended in the detective system in the sixth North Carolina district through the collector's office is much larger than that reported for any other district in the United States. The commissioner's report gives much detailed information. He says:

"There is in the hands of collectors and others for the enforcement of the laws the following described ordinance, for which they are responsible"—and then he proceeds to mention some of the instruments used to enforce the laws—for example:

I. J. Young has 10 Springfield carbines and two Schofield, Smith's and Wesson's revolvers.

W. H. Wheeler (formerly Everitt's district) has 11 Springfield carbines. T. N. Cooper's district has 8 Springfield rifles, 8 Springfield carbines and 2 revolvers.

According to the report of the commissioner it requires 29 carbines, 8 rifles and 4 revolvers to execute the revenue laws in North Carolina. This is what we would call "the shot-gun" policy. Laws that have to be enforced by shot-guns ought to be repealed.

The report of the fifth auditor of the United States treasury gives the expenses of collecting the revenue by districts in each State, and the following in North Carolina:

SECOND DISTRICT.

Salary of collector,	$ 2 500 00
Pay of deputies and clerks,	12,832 80
Rent, fuel and lights,	230 00
Stationery and other expenses,	75 56
Pay of storekeepers,	1,427 00
Pay of gaugers,	3 409 49
Total expenses,	$20,474 85

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Salary of collector,	$ 4 250 00
Pay of deputies and clerks,	24 415 13
Stationery and other expenses,	223 25
Pay of storekeepers,	6 845 00
Pay of gaugers,	6,954 19
Total expenses,	$12,687 57

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Salary of collector,	$ 4 375 00
Pay of deputies and clerks,	19,215 37
Rent, fuel and lights,	700 00
Stationery and other expenses,	341 12
Pay of storekeepers,	38, 368 00
Pay of gaugers,	4 731 65
Total expenses,	$67,765 14

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Salary of collector,	$ 3,500 00
Pay of deputies and clerks,	29,223 07
Rent, fuel and lights,	685 00
Stationery and other expenses,	615 32
Pay of storekeepers,	141 909 00
Pay of gaugers,	18,316 51
Total expenses,	$194,248 90

The expenses of the four North Carolina districts are summed up as follows:

Salary of collectors,	$ 14,625 00
Pay of deputies and clerks,	85,717 37
Rent, fuel and lights,	1,615 00
Stationery and other expenses,	1,255 25
Pay of storekeepers,	188 549 00
Pay of gaugers,	33,414 84
Total expenses,	$325,176 46

In referring to this the fifth auditor says: "It will be observed that the cost in North Carolina is as much as in New York, although nearly eighteen millions were collected in the latter State as shown by the preceding table, while in North Carolina less than three millions were collected. In other words, $1 in New York collects $55, and in North Carolina it collects $7."

To collect about $530,000 revenue for State purposes in North Carolina, it costs only about $29,000, being the pay of sheriffs which covers all expenses paid by the State.

To collect $456,864 in the fifth district costs $194,248.90. It takes nearly fifty cents to collect a dollar of this revenue. To be sure the people have to pay these excessive charges. It takes more money to collect the internal revenue in the fifth district than it does to pay the General Assembly, the judiciary and the executive department of the whole State of North Carolina. The pay of the storekeepers in Dr. Mott's old district is more than the cost of administering the State government. They take half the money they wring from the pockets of the people; and yet the Republican party pretends that these storekeepers, gaugers and revenue officers are anxious to abolish their fat places, so that they will have to work for a living. Out upon such a patent absurdity. The people are not fools to believe such stuff.—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

The meridian of Greenwich was adopted by the Prime Meridian International Congress on the 1st of October.

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H. H. H.,

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

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Drive Wells and Garden Pumps,

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CALL AND SEE US!

McMILLAN BROS.

June 5, 1884. 70tf

Document No. 1—1884.

DEMOCRACY vs. REPUBLICANISM.

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THE PLATFORMS, THE PARTIES AND THE ISSUES THOROUGHLY DISCUSSED.

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A similar Handbook has been prepared for this year's use, and will be issued immediately after the sessions of the Chicago Democratic Convention.

The Handbook will be a well printed pamphlet of about 150 pages, 8vo., and will contain the fullest information on matters in this year's elections.

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OF

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Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

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THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

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contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

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IRON FOUNDERS,

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It is strictly a Home Enterprise, among the People and for the People. They guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

Walter Watson, of Fayetteville, will receive orders for them and T. S. Lutterloh will receive and pay the highest cash price for scrap iron, and other metals, for them, or they will buy same at Foundry. EMMITT & SON.

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150 Hhds. Molasses.

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Aug 30, 1883 30tf

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Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention

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Was the name formerly given to Scrofula because of a superstition that it could be cured by a king's touch. The world is wiser now, and knows that

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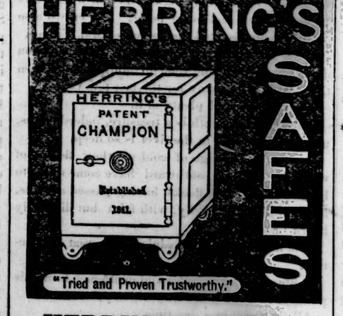

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Nov 22, 1883 42tf

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It is a special remedy for all diseases peculiar to the womb, and any intelligent woman can cure herself by following the directions. It is especially efficacious in cases of suppressed or painful menstruation, in whites and partial prolapsus. It affords immediate relief and permanently restores the menstrual function. As a remedy to be used during that critical period known as "CHANGE OF LIFE," this invaluable preparation has no rival.

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1	do	do	10,000
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20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

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Nov 22, 1883 42tf

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Dec 6, 1883 44-1y